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ODONTOSTOMUM, Torr. ('Οδούς, tooth, στόμα, mouth.)

Perianth salver-form, tube cylindric, limb of 6 equal spreading segments as long as tube; stamens 6, perigynous to top of tube, alternating with as many sterile filaments; style filiform; ovary globous, nearly free, 3-celled, 6-ovuled, capsule 6-seeded.—Bulbous, with broad linear leaves sheathing the divaricately branched stem. Flowers small, racemed, white.

O. Hartwegii Torr.—Foot hills, Yuba, Placer and Sacramento counties. 1—2 f. Radical leaves flat, 3—6'' wide, 5—7-veined. Segments 5-veined, reflexed after flowering. Stamens and sterile fil. barely exserted. May.

Tribe III.—*SMILACINEÆ.*

Smilacina racemosa Desf.—Common in the Redwood hills, Pejaro to the Russian R., Cal. In no wise different from the eastern plant.

S. stellata Desf.—Santa Cruz, with the last, north to the Columbia River from Astoria to the Dalles. 1 f. Raceme loose, few-flowered. Berries red.

Clintonia Andrewsii Torr. Root fibrous; leaves few, lance-oval, abruptly pointed, sheathing at base, veins running from base to apex; scape taller than the leaves, bracted, bearing 2—4 umbels, the terminal 10—20-flowered, the lateral 2—4-flowered; flowers bell-shaped, yellowish, 8'' long; segments obtuse; berries 3-celled; cells 8—10-seeded.—Mountain woods near Santa Cruz to the Russian R. A handsome plant, 1—2 f. May.

C. uniflora Kunth. Root tuberous; leaves 2 or 3, lance-oblong, abruptly pointed, margins ciliate; scape not longer than the leaves, bearing one large white flower; segments same shape as the leaves, 10'' long, stamens shorter; berry obovoid, as large as a pea, 9-seeded, blue.—Northern declivities of Mt. Hood (Mr. Brazee), Cascades to Vancouver! June, July.

Majanthemum bifolium DC. β. *dilatatum.*—From Astoria to the Dalles, north and east. Leaves generally 3, broad-cordate, 3—5' diameter! Stem 6—10'. Exactly like the eastern plant, except its gigantic size. June. (*Smilacina dilatata*, Nutt.)

Tribe IV.—*UVULARIEÆ.*

Prosartes Hookeri Torr. Stout, leafy, scabrous-puberulent; leaves broadly ovate, acuminate, deeply cordate-amplexicaul; umbels 3—4-flowered, segments spatulate, obtusish; anthers oblong, glabrous; stigma entire.—Santa Cruz to Oakland hills, &c. 2 f. Leaves 2' broad, strongly veined. Stem and branches reddish, pubescent. Flowers greenish-yellow, 9'' long. April. (*Uvularia lanuginosa*, β. *major* Hook.)

P. Menziesii Don. Nearly glabrous; leaves lance-oblong or ovate acuminate, sessile, or subcordate-clasping; umbels terminal, 1—3-flowered; flowers bell-shaped, pendulous, as long as their stalks; segments linear-lanceolate, acuminate (6''), the stamens often longer, and the slender style still longer; berry lemon-shaped, orange-colored, with 6 rounded seeds.—Santa Cruz to the Columbia. Stem 2 f., erect to first branch, then secund. Flowers greenish. May. (*Uvularia* Hook.)

Streptopus amplexifolius DC.—Washington Co., Oregon (Mr. E. Walker). Glabrous. Leaves glaucous beneath. Berries red, oblong, 15—21-seeded.

Notice of some VERTEBRATE REMAINS from Harden Co., Texas.

BY JOSEPH LEIDY, M. D.

The following described fossils were submitted to my examination by Messrs. Geo. N. Lawrence and D. G. Elliot, of New York. They are reported to have been obtained from blue clay and sand, beneath a bed of bitumen, in Harden

Co., Texas, and were donated to the New York Lyceum of Natural History by Mr. Robertson. The fossils are mostly thoroughly permeated with bitumen; others slightly.

EQUUS COMPLICATUS.

1. A first superior molar. Length along the inner median column 2½ inches; antero-posterior diameter of the triturating surface 20 lines; transverse diameter, independent of the cementum, 13½ lines. It nearly resembles the specimen represented in fig. 9, pl. xv, of Holmes' Post Pliocene Fossils of South Carolina.

2. A last superior molar, curved to a remarkable degree. Length along the inner median column, less the fang, 2 inches 1 line; antero-posterior diameter of triturating surface independent of cementum 18 lines; transverse diameter do. 10¼ lines; length of curve antero-externally 35 lines, postero-externally 16 lines.

3. An upper temporary molar. Length internally 10½ lines; antero-posterior diameter 17 lines; transverse diameter 9½ lines.

4. A fragment of a fourth upper molar.

5. The upper part of the crown of a last lower molar. Antero-posterior diameter 15½ lines; transverse diameter, independent of the cementum, 5¼ lines.

6. A fifth inferior molar. Length antero-internally to division of fangs 33 lines; antero-posterior diameter 13 lines; transverse diameter, independent of cementum, 6 lines.

All the above are completely imbued with bitumen, which has penetrated the cementum and dentine throughout.

7. Fragments of a lower jaw, with the first molar tooth. This specimen is only partially impregnated with bitumen. The length of the tooth is 33 lines; the antero-posterior diameter 17 lines; the transverse 7 lines.

MASTODON AMERICANUS. *M. ohioticus* or *M. giganteus* of authors.

A small fragment of a molar.

MEGALONYX VALIDUS, n. s.

A portion of a tooth resembling most in its form the second upper tooth of the *Megalonyx Jeffersoni*, but much larger than in the mature individuals of that species. The transverse diameter is 15¼ lines; the antero-posterior 11½ lines. The transverse section is quadrate. The anterior surface is nearly a transverse plane; the posterior surface forms a plane inclining outward; the inner surface is nearly a plane inclining forward; the outer surface forms with those in front and behind a semi-circle. The triturating surface is comparatively slightly concave, and inclines postero-internally. Its anterior border is the most prominent; the posterior being comparatively so little prominent as not strikingly to interfere with the slope of the surface. The specimen is thoroughly impregnated with bitumen.

FELIS (TRUCIFELIS) FATALIS, n. s.

An upper sectorial molar, contained in a small fragment of the jaw, which also includes the socket for a single fanged tubercular tooth. The specimen is thoroughly saturated with bitumen.

The sectorial tooth indicates a feline animal, approaching in size the lion or Bengal tiger. The form of the tooth is nearly like the corresponding one of the latter animals, but the crown is of less width and proportionately longer. The anterior lobe differs from that in the true cats not only in a greater proportionate development, but in its distinct separation in two sub-lobes, of which the anterior is rather more than half the depth of the succeeding one. The measurements of the tooth, in comparison with those in a similar one of a large skull of the Bengal tiger, are as follows:

	Fossil.	Tiger.
Breadth of crown	15¾ lines.	18 lines.
Depth at anterior lobe	7 "	7¼ "
" at principal cusp	9 "	9 "
" of posterior lobe	6½ "	7 "
Width at antero-internal abutment	7½ "	8½ "

CANIS.

An upper lateral incisor, impregnated with bitumen. The tooth is unworn, and is intermediate in size with those of *Canis occidentalis* and *C. latrans*. The unworn crown is 6¼ lines long, its antero-posterior diameter 3½ lines; its transverse diameter 3 lines. The compressed fang, broken at the end, has been about 13 lines long; its width is 4¼ lines; its thickness 2¾ lines.

Undetermined.

An ungual phalanx, apparently of an edentate animal. The end is broken off, and the specimen is thoroughly imbued with bitumen. The length is uncertain, for we cannot determine whether it was blunt or pointed at the end. Supposing it to have been in the former condition, it has been about 28 lines long. The breadth is more than half the length, and is much greater than the depth or thickness. The bone is without sheath, transversely oval in section, 13½ lines wide by 10 lines in depth. The articular facet forms a trochlear concavity, with vertical median elevation, and is directed backward and downward. About one-fourth of the length from the base it expands, and then gradually narrows forward to the apex. The upper surface forms an inclined plane forward, and is convex transversely, and smooth. Its greatest width just back of the middle is 16 lines. The under surface is convex transversely, and slightly so in the length. On each side of this surface, just in advance of base, there is a large vasculo-neural foramen, penetrating to the interior of the bone. A wide but shallow groove curves forward between the foramina, and a deeper one diverges from each laterally and backward. The lateral borders of the ungual expansion are obtuse.

Undetermined.

A bone of uncertain character, but resembling a phalanx. Slightly impregnated with bitumen. It is a curved, four-sided pyramid, with a square plane base, truncated deeply at one angle. A strong boss occupies the incurvature of the bone at the base, and at the side of the truncated angle. The border of the pyramid along the convexity opposite the latter is likewise truncated. The bone in the structure of its surface looks as if it might be of reptilian character, exhibiting everywhere a rather conspicuous vascular porosity. The length of the specimen in the axis is 16 lines, the diameter of the base 11 by 10½ lines.

EMYDES.

Small fragments of the carapace and sternum of several species of emydes, thoroughly imbued with bitumen. Most of the fragments are too imperfect to characterize the species, but some of them indicate an animal about the size of the living *Emys scabra* of the southern States, but evidently a different species, as the bones are proportionately much more robust. The fore part of the sternum differs from that of *E. scabra* in the abrupt projection forward of the inner division of the episternals. A pair of these together at the articulation of the hyposternals give a breadth of 43 lines; depth of the episternals to the entosternal 13 lines; projection forward of the part covered by the gular plates 4 lines; greatest thickness 5½ lines. A hyposternal about its middle is 28 lines from before backward; 26 lines in width behind the inguinal notch; and 6 lines where thickest internally. The fore part of a nuchal plate resembles the corresponding portion in *E. scabra*. but is more deeple indented. Its width anteriorly is an inch; the length of its median column 10½ lines; its thickness where greatest 6 lines. The species may be distinguished by the name of

EMYS PETROLEI,

Probably belonging to the subgenus *Trachemys* of Agassiz, like *Emys scabra*.